### POLITICS AS A PROFESSION.

HISTORY OF A POLITICAL CLIQUE. EIGHT YEARS OF WIRE-PULLING-HOW MUCH WAS GAINED BY THE WIRE-PULLERS, AND HOW MUCH BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As there are many Republicans and readers of THE TRIBUNE who do not fully understand the nature or cause of the existing division in the Republican party in this State, I will venture to give a running sketch of the organization from 1863. It is well that Republicans, even if they figured in the very movoments to which I refer, should occasionally have their recollection freshened on the subject. The history will illustrate who the real "Tammany Republicans" have been in times past, and why they are not now serving in

the same interest. In 1963, the Republican State Convention authorized a reorganization of the Republican party of the City of New-York. The plan was to enroll all the Republican voters in each Assembly District, who should constitute an association in such District. These District Associations were to elect delegates to a General City Committee, which, by authority of the State Convention, had control of the Republican politics of this city. Mr. Thomas Murphy and his friends, though formally united with this General Committee, never cordially conperated with tkem. The real reason of this was that they were then in the interest of Tammany Hall, their chief leader being Thurlow Weed. Their business was, even at that time, in the midst of the war, to prepare the way to defeat Mr. Lincoln's reflection. They awaited Mr. Weed's movements, and were pledged, if the latter was successful, to back him up in securing the election of a Democrat to the Presidency in 1864. In September of that year, Weed came out in The Albany Eccning Journal expressire for a change of administration. He "believed a Democratic President could presecute the war more successfully than Mr. Lincoln." Murphy & Co. were heart and soul with Weed in that attempt to over-throw the Administration of Mr. Lincoln and bring into power the enemies of the country, who would have restored and perpetuated Slavery, and established the saders of the Rebellion firmly in the national capital. The only thing that then crushed out this treason of Weed, Murphy & Co. was the activity of the Republicans and Union men of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, who gave to the country the glorious Union victories in those States on the 11th of October, 1864. Mortified and chagrined at their position, these political rebels of New-York, who had discouraged the Repullicans in those States by every means in their went to work to cover their tracks and retrace their steps in order that they might be with the ractors in the November election, when Lincoln would be reflected. It was decided that Weed must write another letter in The Evening Journal, defining his posiion and that of his friends. Such a letter, dated Oct. 13, day. It was two and a half columns long. It was a huilliating a knowledgment of the treasonable attempt of Weed, Murphy & Co. to overthrow Abraham Lincoln and the party of liberty in the country, and establish in piace and power at Washington the Sachems of Tammany and their Rebel comrades in the South. It was the production, as was truly remarked by Mr. Lincoln's official organ at Washington at that time, "of a soured, damppointed old man, whose mind was uneasy." It d that Weed, Murphy & Co. were doing in September of that year, when Weed's letter against Mr. Lincoln first appeared, just what they have always been doing since they were "watching events" in Pennsylvania

If the elections in those States have been carried by the Democrats, Weed, Murphy & Co. would have been governed by such events, and would have pronounced for George B. McCiellan instead of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Weed paved the way for such action in his September pronunciamento, by declaring his belief that McCieliau was "a man of integrity and patriotism." Mr. Weed himself never appeared much on the surface afterward. He was under the ban as the White House, and counseled with his friend Mr. Seward, secretly, at his residence or at the State Department. But the secret operations never

After the redistricting of the State, under the census of 1865, the State Convention, which followed, in 1866, or-dered a reënrollment of Republican Associations in the new Assembly Districts. The Associations then elected delegates for the formation of a new Standing or General City Committee. This was also in accordance with the instructions of the State Convention, composed of Republican delegates representing the whole State. It was the preme and unquestioned authority for such action by the Assembly Associations of the City of New-York. Murphy & Co., sustained by Weed, denied the au-thority of the State Convention, and repudiaed the action of the General City Committee, They proceeded to organize a committee of their own, established a headquarters at Twenty-third-st, and Broadway, and that organization was known as "The Twenty-third-st. Committee." Weed was their chief counselor. They went with him to the "arm-in-arm convention" at Philadelphia, in August, 1866, and participated actively in the doings of that famous body. From Philadelphia they went to the Democratic Convention in Albany, the same Fall, and nominated Hoffman, a Der crat, for Governor, and Robert H. Pruyn, a protege of Weed, for Lieutenant-Governor. This was wholly in the interest of the Weed-Murphy ring. Shortly after this, they called a meeting of "The Twenty-third-st. Com-mittee," and passed resolutions against Reuben E. Fen-ton, the Republican candidate for Governor, and in favor of Hoffman and Pruyn, and the whole Democratic State ticket. They acted, during that whole campaign, publicly and privately, in the interest of Tammany Hall.

During the ensuing Winter, State-Senators Andrews, Crowley, and Folger, all Murphy's friends, and now holding Federal and Tammany offices, constituted the balance of power in the State Senate. Instead of voting with Republicans, to sustain a Republican Governor, they acted with the Democrats, and rejected Governor Fenton's nominations for harbor masters and other important positions. They confederated with the Demo crats to create the Tax, Croton Board, and other Comions in New-York City. They afterward procured. with the assistance of the Democrats, the appointment of their own friends to those offices, in the place of sound Republicans who were removed. This being done, Gen. Chester Arthur, ex-Senator Crowley, and others, re ceived and held office under these Commissions, subject to Tammany control. Marphy was made one of the Comssioners to widen Broadway. Weed watched for the jobs which were given out from the different Commis-

So matters ran along until Weed, Marphy & Co. foresaw that Grant would probably be nominated, in 1863, for the Presidency, and be elected. Orders were immediately issued to display a Grant flag in front of the Twenty-Quird-st. Committee-rooms. They prepared the way for cutting loose from Tammany, providing that they could get the inside track with Grant. Playing upon these two strings (Tammany in possession and Grant in prospect), they reasoned and plotted as follows: Tammany was secure. Before relinquishing their hold upon it, Murphy & Co. decided that they must make sure of Grant. One of the agencies which they employed to accomplish their object was the money which flowed in to them from their copartnership with Tammany. This was a valuable source, but Grant, they thought, would be worth incalculably more. How they employed their money agency to secure their prize shall not be detailed here. The country is famillar with much of Murphy & Co.'s operations. He con trived to be with Grant whenever it was possible, espetrived to be with discussions, in order to be announced as enally on public occasions, in order to be announced as one of "The General's" companions. It does not matter how he ascertained the private wants and special tast "The General," but that he managed to learn them and made haste to cater to them, are also facts in his-

Gen. Grant was elected. The "disinterested efforts" Murphy & Co. were then set forth by the outside ring, organized to cooperate with them, if successful, in the distribution of the national spoils. They made their usual inordinate claims, and demanded as a compensation the largest share of the "loaves and fishes" in the Empire State. Meantime, " political complications " gathered so thick upon the new President that he became confused. He appealed to his personal friends, such as Murphy, to "take nds off" and release him. Mr. A. T. Stewart wanted his friend, Judge Hilton, to be Collector. Mr. Greeley requested the President to appoint Gen. Hiram Walbridge Mr. Raymond, then editor of The New-York Times, and a large number of merchants, united upon Mr. Grinnell. Murphy, Weed & Co. kept in the back-ground, and determined to go for Grinnell, at least for a time, and through him "run the machine." They took advantage of the fact that Grinnell was supposed to be the friend alike of Senater Penton and Mr. Greeley. They fought Judge Histon on the ground that he was Mr. Stewart's employed legal counselor, and that it would be in effect like turning over the Custom-House to Stewart to run himself; that, in view of the enormous amount of business transacted every year, with the Custom-House, by Stewart, et would "reflect seriously against the Administration,"

etc. An argument of "incompetency" was put in against Gen. Waibridge. Weed, disinterestedly, advised that "perhaps it would be the best thing for the party in New-York to appoint Mr. Grinnell, inasmuch as the merchants were nearly all for him; he was 'everybody's friend;' that Mr. Fenton would go for him, and Mr. Gorcies and Mr. Sie wart could not object to him." This

advice was mutually agreed upon by Murphy, Weed & Co. It was cooperated in at Washington by Porter, Dent. Leet, Babcock & Co., in behalf of the "Military Ring," and by Morton, Terrell, Sturm, Stocking & Co., in behalf of the "Indiana Ring." These self-sacrificing patriots surrounded the President, and explained to him how reasonable was the advice of Mr. Weed; they assured him that it would relieve him of great trouble and embarrassment, and, by appointing a good, honest old man like Mr. Grinnell, whose heart was filled with the milk of human kindness toward all men, and who was supported by the importers and merchants of New-York, suld secure the confidence of the commercial world and dignify his office. The President yielded. Mr. Grinnell was appointed and inaugurated into the receipt of

He was not comfortably in position before the "Rings" began to make their appearance. Mr. Weed "just dropped in to congratulate the new Collector," and was glad that he (Weed) had interceded for Grinnell. Weed's henchman, E. D. Webster, soon after appeared upon the surface, accompanied by a new-fangled crowd, representing that he had undertaken to take charge of Kings County. He wanted authority to control the quota of appointments in the Custom-House belonging to that ounty. One Lindsay, backed by the Porters, Dents, Leets, Mortons, Terrells, &c., of Washington, turned up and organized a "Carting Burean," under the sanction of Mr. Grianell, in the room adjoining his private office, This was a gigantic job, ascertained by investigation of the Treasury Department to be not only without authority of law, but an extravagant and highly discreditable "establishment." This Bureau proved to be severe burden upon the merchants' cartmen, who were nell. Secretary Boutwell ordered that the tax should cease and the Bureau be abolished. The merchants complained, and protested that the Bureau interfered with their just rights and was impeding commerce. The shippers petitioned to the Collector to re nove obstructions put in their way by the "Ring." The Collector failing to respond, the petitioners filed their appeal up to the Secretary of the Treasury. He investigated the facts, and, recognizing the justice of the shippers complaint, recommended the Collector to restore the General Order business to its former condition. The Collector refused. Soon the parties representing the Ring, into whose hands the Collector had trusted the business complained of, defaulted and ran away. These and other em-barrassments suggested to Murphy & Co. that their time had come. Murphy must be Collector. During Mr. Grin-nell's reign, Murphy was constantly busy with the Presi-dent on every occasion, especially at Long Branch. The Grant and Murphy families were as one.

Murphy & Co. were still members of the Tammany

Commissions. As Thomas's name began to be mentioned in connection with the Collectorship, his relations to the city organization were frequently rung in the cars of the people. Such an attitude was antagonistic to the Regular General (or Twenty-second-st.) Republican Com mittee. For the first time in five years, they discovered that it would be policy for them to break up their Tammany City Committee. So they went to the State Con vention in 1869, and managed to get that body to order a union of the two organizations in New-York, Murphy & Co. hastening into a union with the Twenty-second-st. Regular General Committee, thus forming the one Gen

Murphy had always magnified his office to Grant as a city and State politician. Grant believed all that Murphy said on that subject. The latter, being an Irish Catholic, was vain enough to believe that he had influence enough with the Irish Catholic voters of New-York to induce them to leave the Democratic party and vote the Republican ticket. He made Grant believe so; but be couldn't make Boutwell believe it. Murphy enlisted Gen. Butler in his interest, and the General assumed to believe that Murphy could control the Irish vote of this city. He went to Boutwell as the advocate of Murphy, the latter promising to reward Butler by appointing three of his friends to prominent places if he was made Collector. As an additional inducement to the President to forward the wishes of Murphy, it was agreed to start a newspaper to support the Administration, and especially to cater to the Irish vote of New-York. Beside the interest which the editor was to have, the following persons in vested in the concern, as follows: Gen. B. F. Butler, \$10,000; SheridanShook, \$5,000; E. D. Webster, \$5,000; Thomas Mur-Shericansonoon, 8,000 L.D. Wesser, 8,000, 1,000ms July, \$5,000. The Standard was unfuried to the breeze, Artful flattery of Grant, profuse calogies of Murphy as a fit person to hold the best office in the gift of the former, defense of Butler and chaborate speeches of the "Essex Statesman" crowded the columns of the new paper for days and weeks. While this pressure was going on to

Statesman" crowded the colmans of the new paper for days and weeks. White this pressure was going on to induce Grant to appoint Murphy, the President was urged by other influences to keep Grinnell in. This puried the President more than anything else. Grinnell was poor. Butler took this matter in hand, and ascertained that Grinnell would secept Mr. Cornell's place as Surveyor. He was offered the mission to Berlin, but Mr. Grinnell said that he could not afford to take it, as the pay was too small. Mr. Cornell was to succeed Mr. Polger as Assistant Treasurer. Upon consulting his friend Senator Conkling, Mr. Cornell was advised not to accept the position of Assistant Treasurer, as the safary did not compare with that of Surveyor.

Here was a new difficulty. What was to be done! Butler was the inventive genius who untangled the knot. He ascertained that the Naval Office would be agreeable to Mr. Grinnell, and assured the President that that was the best thing to be done. The removal of Gen. Merritt was proper enough, because, in the organization of the infamous "Carting Bureau," he refused to take stock and become one of the "Bing." That seemed to be sufficient at Washington. The track was now clear, and in July, 1870, Marphy was appointed Collector of the Port of New-York. Gen. Merritt was removed from the Naval Office, and Grinnell was transferred, temperarily, to that place, to remain until the adjournment of the XList Congress, when Laffin was to take the place permanently.

Having thus succeeded in their plot to secure the Federal paironnage, they (Murphy, Arthur & Co.), resigned their Tammany Hall places—and not until then. Murphy had represented his ability, and was under personal obligation to President Grant to carry, for him, the Republican Consolidated General Committee of 1839 of New-York City. He tried it in September, 1879, and shamefully falled. Chagrined at this, he and his friends seceded from it, and pronounced it "annulled," charring it was under "Democratic rale." I hasme has Murphy was at the

shamefully failed. Chagrined at this, he and his friends seceeded from it, and pronounced it "annulled," charring it was under "Democratic rule." Inasmuch as Murphy was at the birth of this Committee and it was as much his child as any other man's, this virtuous abandonment of his offspring was viewed as a bit of buncombe altogother too transparent. The charge of "Democratic rule," under which the Committee resied, came with his rrace from the Murphy ring who had just resigned their Tanmany places to get better ones under Grant. Anxions to execute Grant's will and hold his position in the Custom-House, Murphy, assisted by Webster in Kings County, Terwilliger, Cornell, and others throughout the State, made free use of the Federal patronage, and, with the aid of Semator Conkling, managed to control the Saratoga Convention in the Fall of 1870. Murphy tried to pass through that Convention a resolution to empower the State Committee to control the General Committee in the City of New-York, but he failed. His Custom-House patronage, however, secured to him a State Committee favorable to his wishes. This Committee, through Murphy's influence, opened a warfare upon the City General Committee. They made charges against that Contmittee, every one of which was refitted. The retort of the General Committee was effective, exhibiting the State Committee as usurpers of the people's rights, and more despote than the Tammany Ring, from which it was copied. Notwithstanding this, the State Committee continued its efforts to break up the General Committee. The best way to do this, as they viewed it, was to organize a new Committee of their own. The State Committee, having accomplished this undertaking, looked to Grant for sone immediate reward. Accordingly, he appointed Lathin, a member of the State Committee, to be Naval Officer of the Port, kicking Grinnell out according to programme. Mr. Doty, the Secretary of the State Committee, was appointed Pension Agent. Mr. William A. Darling, a favorite of Murphy's, was made Appraiser of

braces such men as are named above. There are many other centlemen well known to politicians in this State. But what seems most prominent in the composition of this organization is that it is thoroughly a Seward-Weed conorganization is that if is thoroughly a Seward-Weed con-cern. This part of the programme has been carefully kept from the President. Butler has also been cheated upon the subject, because he is not the man to invest \$10,000 in an enterprise so remote as the election of William H. Seward to the Presidency of the United States. But that such is the "little game" is as well known to ex-Governor Morgan, and Senator Conkling, William M. Evarts, and Frank E. Howe, and Rans Van Vaniken-burg, as it is to Murphy, Cornell, Latin, E. D. Webster (Weed's wire-puller), Appraiser Darling, George Jones, Hugh Hastings, Thurlow Weed, and hundreds of other Seward-Weed politicians in this city and State.

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Murphy's plan now is to hold on to the Custom House as long as possible. He can only do it by continuing to deceive Grant. His next effort will be to carry such a delegation from this city into the next State Convention as will be received. Should be succeed in that, the Convention will elect delegates to a National Convention to Mr. Collector Murphy. It would be natural for him to say that such delegates were for Grant. Events subsequent to the election of such delegates would decide whom they would vote for in a National Convention. But should Mr. Murphy's delegation from this city not be admitted to seats in the State Convention, it is quite likely that the Murphy-Weed-Seward programme will be arbitated on comfort from the Republican party of New-York. But there is still another theory about the State Convention, which is generally believed. If Murphy's city delegation is admitted to seats in the State Convention, which most regular Republicans doubt, there will surely which most regular Republicans doubt, there will surely be a splif, and New-York will be contested in the National Convention. The fight, therefore, in this State, on the surface, is "Grant and anti-Grant." The President New York, June L. 1974.

## IN GEORGIA.

THE COTTON COUNTRY. OW PRICES OF LAND-COTTON MANUPACTUR-ING IN AUGUSTA-NORTHERN CAPITAL DE-SIRED. PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 1.—The railroad from mbia to Augusta, like all other railroads on which I have traveled in South Carolina, passes through a notonous, sparsely-settled country. Not one acre in ferty seen from the car windows is under cultivation. For the first 30 miles one sees nothing but woods of starveling pines, and the occasional cabins and meager corn-patches of the low-down people called " sand-hillers," who, like the trees, are stunted and scraggy. Their faces are of the color of the yellowish sand from which they seem to have sprouted. Further on, the country improves, and there is an hour's stretch of welltilled farms, with large, comfortable farmhouses and numerous negro cabins. The soil is sandy, but when liberally fertilized it produces fair crops of cotton. The few fields of wheat and oats that I saw scarcely promised to return the seed sown. The cotton at this season is three or four inche high, and all hands are busy hoeing and plowing between the rows. I observed fully as many negro women as men at work in the fields, who guided the shovel-plows with tucked-up skirts, showing their bare, black feet and legs, or who swung the heavy, clumsy hoes side by side with their male companions. Rarely were any white men to be seen at work about the farms. I inquired the value of land of a farmer who got on at one of the stations. He said that he had a little place of 100 acres that we had just passed, lying on the railroad a mile from the depot, that he wanted to sell at \$10 an acre. It was fair cotton land, was well fenced, and had "a right peart frame house" on it, and a negro-house, carriage-house, kitchen-building, milk house and other buildings. He said he owned mere than 5,000 acres of land. He had a place six miles from the railroad of 2,800 acres, with two good mill-sites, plenty of good pine timber and considerable cleared land that would make good cotton, which he would sell for \$2 an nere. He had lost nearly \$4,000 in his cotton crop last year by agreeing in advance to pay his hands 22 cents a pound for their share of the crop, which he was able to sell for only 16 cents. All the planting in his neighbor-hood was done on shares, he said, and none of the planters had made anything last year.

At the station a blustering fellow with a big revolver hung about his waist strode up and down the platform,

asserting with proper oaths that no white man could be Radical, and if he said he was one, he was a d-d liar "And no nigger is a Democrat," he added. "I don't care what he says; if he calls himself a Democrat, he's a d-d liar. No white man would want to cat and sleep with such fellows as those," pointing to three negroes who had just finished unloading some freight, that's why I say no white man can be a Radical; and if he says he is, he lies. There's that gentleman," indica ting me, "he's no Radical; and if he says so he's a liar.' The fellow's political harangue was here interrupted by the whistle of the locomotive, and I was not sorry to leave him to finish it to the three negroes, who appeared to be attentive though not admiring auditors For the last two hours of the journey woods and swamps predominated, and cultivated fields were rarely seen Eleven miles from Augusta we made a long halt at the only village we had seen thus far, a place called Granite ville, where there is a large cotton factory, employing early all the inhabitants of the village. A few miles further on there is a handsome paper-mill, and a compact hamlet of 40 or 50 houses, all just alike, inhabited by the operatives. Augusta is an old and quiet little city. stretching for two miles along the bank of the Savannah River, having some wholesale trade, a large cotton shipping business, and an extensive retail trade. A mile of dly built stores line the broad main street on either side. The streets on which the best dwellings stand are haid out after the manner of Unter den Linden, in Berlin two rows of fine trees skirting a little grass-plat in the center, with carriage-ways on both sides, separated from the sidewalks by other rows of trees. The effect of these

long vistas of shade is very fine. The city has always enjoyed a steady, slow, and sure sort of prosperity, and before the war possessed much accumulated wealth. The path of destruction which Sherman's army made through Georgia did not touch Augusta, and no blue-coated soldier visited it until after the peace. The citizens hope for great things from the development of the magnificent water-power furnished by the rapids of the Savannah River. Some use is now by the rapids of the Savannah River. Some use is how made of this, by means of a canal constructed by the city before the war. This canal runs a distance of seven miles, and affords power enough to run two or three flour mills and a large cotton factory; but the power is carcely sufficient for these, and might be increased more than ten-fold. This factory is the pride of the city. It has proved a notable financial success, having paid a dividend of 29 per cent every year since the war, and besides, accumulated a surplus fund of \$233,990, which will be devoted to enlarging its capacity as soon as more water can be obtained. The factory contains 508 looms. The number of hands employed is 489, and the aggregate annual sales produce over \$1,009,000, the number of yards of cloth manufactured exceeding \$8,000,000. I visited the factory yesterday, and found that for order, bly with the New-England cotton faills. The operatives are nearly all women and girls, belonging to the class of poor whites known as "crackers," th same race that inhabits the sandy pine belt of country stretching from North Carolina to Mississippi. These were by no means handsome, but it was plain that their factory life had brightened them into and elevated them not a little in intelligence above their kindred in the piney woods." The girls were neatly dressed in calico, and each one had taken off her shoes and set them be side her loom, going barefooted for greater comfort. A gentleman whom I found in the office told me that the rows of comfortable two-story brick houses near the fac tory were owned by the company and rented to the operatives, and that where a whole family worked in th mill, a house was furnished them rent free. He said the loom-girls were paid by the piece, and carned from \$4 to \$6 a week. Eleven hours constituted a day's work. The factory stock was worth 165, and was nearly all owned

in the city. The great success of this enterprise is stimulating others of like character, and a company is now forming to put up a factory with accommodations for 1,000 tooms But the first thing to be done is to increase the water power, and this the city proposes to do by enlarging the canal. The Mayor, anxious that the people at the North should know through THE TRIBUNE something of the advantages for manufactures possessed by Augusta, took me up the canal in a boat, to-day, with a party of a dozen prominent citizens, to the rapids and dam from which the supply of water is now obtained. At this point the river is a quarter of a mile broad, and falls nearly 40 feet in the distance of a mile. The Mayor said there was a unanimous sentiment among the better class of people in favor of the Northern immigration. Especially did they want men of capital to develop their manufacturing resources. Most of the Northern men who had thus far come to Georgia had been penniless adventurers, whose purpose was to enrich themselves at the expense of the people, and leave with their gains. The people wanted no more of that kind, but they would cordially welcome all respect able men who came to make homes, and who brought something with them. He said that, after the war, there was naturally some bitterness of feeling against all Northerners; but he believed that had worn off, and that Northern people of good character would be pleasantly treated, not only in business relations, but also socially The rest of the party indersed these views, and I did not care to disturb the harmony of opinion by asking if a Northern man could retain his Republican politics and be active in promoting the success of his party, and at the same time enjoy social amenities and business patronage. Inquiries I had made the day before had convinced me that public opinion has not yet reached

this point. We had a picnic at the Rapids, and the editor of one of the city dailies, in proposing a toast to THE TRIBUNE as the great organ of Northern opinion, made a little speech in favor of fraternization between the North and South. Running into politics at the close, he said that if the "New Departure" platform should be adopted by the National Democratic party, as he believed it would be, all the questions growing out of the war would then be settled, and the South would have no reason for supporting the party more than the other. In such a case, he thought, the Southern people should identify themselves with neither until they saw which would offer to do the most to advance their industrial interests. That party they should join, whatever its name. The party that could give the South material prosperity was the one he should vote with, whatever might be its antecedents This seemed to be pretty strong doctrine for most of the company, but nobody dissented from it.

A gentleman, who is one of the chief organizers of the new factory enterprise, read a letter from a prominent New-England manufacturer, who had lately visited Augusta, offering to take \$50,000 stock in the new company, and to induce his friends to subscribe. In explanation of the reason why the great success of the old factory had not sooner stimulated other enterprises, one gentleman said that the Reconstruction laws had taken will courage gonid accome of the South. Property fell, and the fu- | A contisman from Morgan County told me to day that

ture looked so dark that many people believed there would be nothing left for white men to do but leave the country. Now there feeling, he said. was a more ause it was seen that the intelligence and property of the State could control public affairs, and that the carpet-baggers and scallawags could not keep the negroes with them. After returning from the excursion, I saw the President of the Augusta cotton factory, who said there was an advantage of ten per cent over New-England in the manufacture of cotton here. The South afforded a market for a large-share of the cloth made at his mill, and he could ship- to New-York almost as cheap goods as those from the Lowell mills. He had no doubt that when it came to be known in the North that a fac tory in Augusta paid, year after year, 20 per cent divi-dend on its stock, capitalists would come down and invest their money in new mills.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION. THE KU-KLUX-FEELING TOWARDS NORTHERN SETTLERS-PROBABLE DIVISION IN THE DEM-OCRATIC PARTY. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.1

Augusta, Ga., June 2.-In South Carolina people speak of Georgia as being in the best condition of of any Southern State. So often had I heard the peace ful and orderly condition of the State praised that it was with no little surprise that I read in the first paper I saw after arriving here, a long proclamation of the Governor offering large rewards for the arrest of certain persons unknown who, in masks and other disguises, had perpetrated murderous outrages. The list of outrages enuthree of assault with fire-arms, one of jaildelivery, one of rape, three of house-burning, one of wounding with gun-shot, two of destruction of schoolhouses, and two of driving men away from their homes with threats of death if they returned-a catalogue of Ku-Klux performances between the middle of February and the 12th of May, a period of entire freedom from political excitement. All of the victims were colored people except one. The fact that at the last election the nocrats elected a majority of both branches of the Legislature, and also the county officers in nearly all the counties, and in all in which these crimes were committed, and the further fact, that more than a year will intervene before the beginning of another political canvass, make these outrages seem 1e-markable. I sought yesterday an explanation, going first to two or three leading Democrats, who all agreed in denouncing the Governor's proclamation as a lie, got up for the purpose of convincing the President of the necessity of putting the Ku-Klux law in operation in this State. These Democrats insisted that no Ku-Klux organization ever existed, and that there was nothing of the kind in Georgia at the last election, which they declared had been carried by the Democrats by peaceful means. I asked how it came about that, in unties where the negroes outnumbered the white men by two or three to one, the Republican nominees had been beaten last Fall by large majorities. They replied that it was owing to the moral influence the white men exerted over the negroes.

Last evening a Superior Court Judge called on me in company with a Democratic editor and an ex-Rebel Colone, now a member of the Legislature. The Judge, who is a Republican and a native of Georgia, gave a plausible, and, I am disposed to think, a correct explanation of these recent Ku-Klux outrages. The perpetra-tors, he said, were low whites, who always had an antipathy to the negroes, which is intensified now that the latter come in competition with the former as laborers. These whites are generally young men of ruffianly character who would be glad to run the negroes out of their neighborhoods if they could, and who take a cruel pleasure in abusing helpless persons. In some counties they had es-tablished such a terrorism that no witnesses would testify against them. In other counties in his Judicial Circuit the Judge said the land-owners had organized to put down these gangs and protect their negro laborers, and were successful. He believed the juries would con vict the Ku-Klux in any county where he held court, if evidence could be obtained, but the negroes were afrain to testify. There was, he said, another class of Ku-Klux outrages, where a few men would take it upon themselves to improve the morals of their communities, and would go in disguise and whip negroes suspected of stealing, and white men who were living with negro women. He knew of a case where an old man of 60, who had never been married, but had lived with a negro mis tress for 30 years and raised several children, was whipped nearly to death by these social regulators. The thought that the recent Ku-Klux doings had nothing whatever to do with politics, but he believed that in the next Presidential election the Klan would be a pow-erful engine for influencing the negro vote by intimida-

The Judge cave his views at length upon the condition of political parties in Georgia. He said that the Republican party in the State was hopelessly ruined. It was divided into two factions, one led by Bullock and Blodgett, and the other by Senator Joshua Hill and Attorney-Gen. Akerman. The quarrel between these factions, al though enough it itself to destroy the party, was not the only trouble. The bad appointments made by the President had arrayed all the wealth and intelligence of the State against the Republicans, and had driven it all into worthless fellows who had been sloughed off the army at the end of the war, and who had been selected in preference to men of character who would have accepted Republicans in the State except office-holders. As to the negroes, their sympathies were naturally with the Re publicans, but any man who thought he could build up a party of negroes would be greatly mistaken. They were, he said, quite untrustworthy, and could be easily influenced by their employers, frightened by the Ku-Klux, or induced to sell their votes for any small sum. He knew of instances where intelligent negroes, who had been active as Republican politicians, had been hired for a few dollars a day to take a horse and buggy and go about electioneering for the Democrats. At the next election he believed there would be no effective Republi can organization in Georgia, but he was confident that the Democrats would split into two parties, one of progress ive men, accepting the Pennsylvania and Ohio platforms, and the other of the reactionists or Bourbons, led by A. H. Stephens and Robert Toombs, who were determined to keep up the old fight against the constitutional amendments and the validity of the reconstruction acts. The Colonel said that he thought the best thing for the people of Georgia to do was to send no delegates to either of the National Conventions, but to wait until both parties had made their nominations, and then decide which it would be for their interest to join. The Georgians, ne said, had no interest in national politics, and would support either party with equal readiness if they thought they could benefit their State by so doing. A gentleman, who has been an active Republican poli-

tician since the beginning of reconstruction and who impressed me as an honest and sincere man, gave me an account to-day of the way this Congressional Districtwhich went Republican in 1868 by \$8,000 majority-was Ku-Kluxed last Fall into electing a Democrat to Congress by 6,000 majority, notwithstanding the fact that the Republicans had as their candidate an old citizen of wealth, character, and political experience. He said that the tactics of the Ku-Klux were entirely changed at the last election. In 1868, there was much whipping and maltreating of negroes by masked gangs during the whole campaign, but in 1870 all this ceased, and, except in two counties, there was no parading of disguised Ku-Klux to intimidate the negroes. But at the armed men appeared at every polling-place in all the counties but three, and quietly warned the few intelligent negroes, who were party leaders, to keep away from the polls, and take no part in the election on pain of death. When the ignorant negroes came in from the plantations they did not find the men they looked to as leaders, and they were either persuaded to vote the Democratic ticket or went home without voting at all, afraid to offend the few determined white men who watched the ballot-boxes. This new plan had been carried out with a perfect system, and showed that it was the result of a thorough organization among the white men. My informant said that only in the Augusta Dis trict had this plan been inaugurated, but it proven so successful here that he had doubt it would be tried all over State at the next election. As flustration of the difference between the vote of a district when well Ku-Kluxed and when a fair election is held, he said that in the south-western district of Georgia in 1868, a time of violence and intimidation, the Democratic candidate had 3,000 majority; while is 1870, when the election was acknowledged by all to have been fair, a Republican was chosen by a small majority. He thought that the days of violence for political effect were over, and that the new system, called by the Democrats "moral influence," would hereafter prevail. The only hope in the future for the success of the Re publican party in Georgia lay, in his opinion, in the division of the white men, and this he believed would speedily take place if the Democrats, as a National party, adopted the "New Departure" platform. In such a case, he was confident a large number of white men of influence would become Republicans. The division would first occur on local questions, such a railroad matters, which are already creating much ex-

his was one of the three counties in this Congress District where the election had been perfectly fair, and that it was owing in a great measure to the influence of Northern men, who, to the number of 40 or 50, had set tled in the county since the war, with their families. They had brought property with them to the amount of over \$100,000, and were substantial people who could not be stigmatized as carpet-baggers and adventurers; this, however, was an exceptional case. He did not believe there was a single white Republican in the adjoining County of Warren. In nearly all the counties in this part of the State the feeling against Northern people was still so hostile that it would be disagreeable for a Northern man to attempt to live in them. He did not believe that any violence would now be attempted against settlers from the North, but they would have to live in complete isolation. Nobody would speak to them or transact any business with them. In the towns he said t was not quite so bad, but even in Augusta the few Republicans who were in business kept their political opinions to themselves for fear of losing their customers, He could observe, however, a marked improvement in the teelings of the people from year to year, and he

die out. From these and several other conversations that I have had during the past two days, I am inclined to believe that the Ku-Klux have no present organized existence in this part of Georgia as a political association, and that the autrages occasionally committed in the night time by disguised men are due to other motives than political animosity. Sometimes it is a convenient way merated nine cases of brutal whipping, one of murder, of administering lynch-law upon real or supposed offenders, without fear of consequence oftener a way of wreaking personal malice with impunity. It will no doubt require years to eradicate the evil effect of the Ku-Kiux operations which taught the dangerous classes a safe way of committing crimes without fear of the law. It also appears that the Democrats have discovered a more effective way of carrying elections than by using violence, and that is to frighten the few negroes who have brains enough to be leaders, or purchase their influence, after which there is no difficulty in controlling the ignorant mass of the negro

hoped in a few years to see the animosities of the war

### GENERAL NOTES.

Edward Merrill of East Lyme, Mass., is reported to have found, in a pork stew he was eating, a diamond worth \$2,500. How the diamond got into the stew is a mystery.

John Murchison, residing in Meade County, Ky., having had a large piece of skin torn off in a sawmill recently, had its place supplied by a rat skin, and the surgical operation was a perfect success. It is said to be the first case of the kind on record.

The Emperor of China, like the little Grand Duke of the German States, has a very large income from gaming houses. From those of Pekin alone, it is said, he derives a revenue of about \$200,000 per annum, and from the whole Empire not less than \$3,000,000.

"An Old Texan" writes pleasantly of Mr. Greeley's visit to Galveston and Houston, and speaks of his social converse with the people, among whom he seems to have formed many personal friendships, as being a valuable experience both to the Texans and their visitor. A report is current in Stamford, Conn., that

a grocer of the town, who had bought the private residence formerly belonging to the Hon. David Brooks found a jar of gold while tearing down the chimney, and has since retired from business on the proceeds of his treasure trove. Preaching and practicing do not always go ogether. Henry H. Huriburt, a noted temperance lecturer in this State, was sent to prison, at Whitestown,

the other day, for committing assault and battery upon a young man while deliriously intoxicated. He now serves as a warning instead of an example. A seal, weighing 580 pounds, was recently captured in the Delaware River, near Bordentown, by two fishermen. They at first tried to secure it in their net, but failed. A rifle was then used, and, after an ex-citing chase, lasting half a day, the seal was killed, hav-ing received 18 balls in different parts of its body.

The Lynchburg (Va.,) women have presented Gen. Early with a cane, as a token of their appreciation of his services in behalf of the "Confederacy." We don't know the exact tenor of his speech on the occasion; but he might have said, "I tried all I could during the Re-bellion to raise Cain, but I found I was not Abel."

The other day W. A. Pierce of Lawrence, Mass., had removed from his jaw the fragment of a dirkblade an inch and a quarter long, with which he had been stabled by a rowdy eleven years before, the blade breaking off at the time and defying all efforts at extrac-tion. The piece of steel was taken out through the opening of the ear.

Gen. R. K. Scott states that he recently found on a plantation near Charleston, S. C., a man work-ing as a common field hand who was highly cultivated, and capable of speaking and writing 10 languages, Greek and Arable among them. He carned so little that he was orced to teach school in the evening to support himself in the simplest manner.

Nothing can exceed the ingenious advertising of patent-medicine men. A Hartford dealer in nostrums has a female poodle, which he has shaved closely and put his particular panaeca upon her hide in ornamental letters, and set her to running about fown where she attracts much attention. This furnishes wittings with a pretext for declaring that it is the latest medical dogma introduced to the public.

A good precedent has been established in Ohio. Daniel Lewis died recently, at Ironton, or deirium tremens, and his widow brought suit against one Thomas Evans, a runseller, of whom her husband h for years obtained his ilquor. The Court awarded \$5, damages. If this example be imitated by the wives awidows of drunkards generally, there will be few deaths from delirium tremens.

It is reported that nearly all the men who fall in commercial or professional pursuits in Cincinnati go to Chicago and succeed. Many of the prosperous merchants in the latter are said to have become bank-rupt in the former city. Chicago explains this by stating that no man of liberality or enterprise can prosper in Cincinnati; while Cincinnati avers that a fool there is considered shrewd and able in Chicago.

There is a hen (black Spanish) in Hartford, conn., which surpasses all barn-yard fowls in egg-pro duction. For five successive days she laid two eggs daily; then she rested herself for a short time by con fining her struggles to one egg per dlem; but when Sun-day came she braced herself up to do justice to the occa-sion, and laid three! A sabbatarian hen, it may be said; but wait for the mortifying seque!! Of these three Sun-day eggs, one proyed perfect, one was all white, and one day eggs, one proved perfect, one was all white, and one was nothing but yolk—the poor fowl in her hurry having carried on rather a confused manufacture. This bird reminds us of some popular authors, whose first work is good, whose second is all white, whose third is all yolk, and of whose fourth both gods and men refuse to say

The historical birth-place of Artemus Ward's Show" is now delirious over a natural wonder, greater even than any of which the menagerie of the showman ould boast. Baldwinsville, which it may not be generally known, is in the neighborhood of the southern chairy known, is in the height and the mouth of the Genesee, avows through the trustworthy mouth of its oldest inhabitant that the "biggest snake that ever was seen," has been seen in that vicinity within a few days. The mouster, or at least eighteen feet of him, was seen in land and water, and his visage was so frightful that the horrified spectator fell all of a tremble and couldn't shoet the animal. Reinforced by the wondering Baldwinsvillers, the weak-kneed Nimrol went forth once more and beheld the monster placidly sunning his lustrous length in the warm sun, with one vicious eye warily landward. He presented a coli of immense circumference; his body was as "larce as a telegraph-pole, and his head would have done credit to a buffalo. The history of the "varmint" is revived by the Baldwinsville flistorical Society, and from the records we learn that the repitle came years ago from Silver Lake, where the ax and gun came in too close proximity for his undisturbed enjoyment of that tranquil sheet, hence he migrated to the shoals of Ontarlo, and now frightens the peaceable home of Artemus and the depository of his ever remembered wax figgers. shore of Lake Ontario, not far from the mouth of the

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEW-YORK FREE-MASONS.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION - THIRD DAY - ELEC-

TION OF OFFICERS. At the morning session, yesterday, of the Masonic Grand Lodge of this State, the Committee on Warrants reported in favor of changing the name of Pike Lodge, No. 229, to Oriana Lodge, and recommended that the warrant of Mount Vernon Lodge be restored, and that the Grand Master issue a special dispensation for the election of officers. Both adopted. Resolutions to give \$400 to the Masonic Board of Relief of Albany, and \$2,000 to the Western District Board of Relief of Brooklyn, were passed. The Grand Treasurer presented his annual report, of which the substance was given in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The the substance was given in yesterday's Tribune. The
Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of officers
for the ensuing ryear. Two hours were consumed in
balloting for Grand Master, with the following results in
a poil of 2.372 votes: M. W. John H. Anthon (candidate
for reflection), 1.910; R. W. Gilbert B. Wood, 356; R. W.
C. F. Page, 3; R. W. C. G. Fox. 3.
In the afternoon Edmund L. Judson was received
Senior Grand Wardon; James W. Husted, Junior Grand
Warden; John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer; James M.
Austin, Grand Secretary; E. L. Schoonnaker, Ferdinand
C. Ewer, and John G. Webster, Grand Chaplains; W.
Johnson Fontain, Grand Pursuivant, and John
Hooke, Grand Tiler. The Committee appointed

C. Ewer, and John G. Webster, Grand Chaplains, W. Johnson Fontain, Grand Pursaivant, and John Hoole, Grand Tiler. The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of recommending that the whole Constitution be revised, reported in favor of the project. John Cook was formally presented with a series of handsomely framed complimentary resolutions. The installation of the officers just elected was conducted by M. W. James Gibson, P. G. M. On motion of James M. M. Mathu, the Grand Ladig resolved to close the annual communication at noon to day.

THE COURTS.

THE BATTLE OF THE POLITICIANS.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT FIGHT-EXAMINATION IN THE THEODORE ALLEN CASE. The examination of witnesses in the case of Theodore Allen, charged with assaulting James Winterbottom, a Republican Inspector of the Euroliment Lists in the Vth Assembly District, was begun, yesterday morning, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Ex-Judge Stuart appeared for the defense. The following

testimony was taken: Emil Kilbe, kruper of a lager-beer saloon at Na, 130 Prince-st, les-tified—Allen was pointed out to me on Monday night as I was watching the enrollment at No, 242 Spring-st, the soon was crowded eithe people; I saw Allen jump over a table and office Mr. Witherbottom in the mouth with his head; instantly there was fedding all over the room, and in all contains I was matted, and my watch was inviten, I received a blow on

The case was adjourned to 9 a, m, to-day

THE BOWEN MUTINY. OPENING OF THE INVESTIGATION-THE KILLING OF CAPT. ARMSBURY.

The examination of Manuel Antoine, Mike Antoine, Thomas Roach, and James Thomas, charged with mutiny and with murdering Capt. Armsbury of the American brig J. L. Bowen, was begun, yesterday, be-fore Commissioner Daveuport. Assistant United States District Attorney Furdy conducted the prosention, and Robert Waite appeared for the defense. The following

Robert Waite appeared for the defense. The following evidence was taken:

J. W. Sleeper testified—I am the mate of the ship J. L. Bowgar, when we reathed port I had the prisoners arrested as quotaly as I oddin, the rouble began five days after we left port; at 4 p. u. the near were at work on the archers; in order to move the sneiner I had to put a facility on wrong again, and said something that made the road, and I three a stick at him; Mannel Autoine rushed at me with a bar, the captain three him off, I because the strock me several three, after this I am the captain fring in the deck with his best spit open. I was not knocked someters; I this not see who struck the captain; Johnson, Mike and Thomas clock the captain at the high short two hours and a half; I have not a liked with Thomas siere, nor head him say arrithing about his trouble. I am a nephus of the captain of not ten to great a shooting two strucks are the captain of a not ten as the spit of the port in captain of a not ten to great the me to get my shooting closer scoal for the port the captain of a not ten.

di covered with binon; me capena hour and a half. Creas-examined—I did not see the beginning of this fight: the mea Creas-examined—I did not see the beginning of this fight; the mea

as buri: I dressed their wounds; I was afraid, and did not talk with the on about the light.

The examination was adjourned on account of the abounce of witnesses for the prosecution.

# THE DIGHTS OF BANKBUPTS

ONYEVANCES IN FRAUD OF CREDITORS-VOL-UNTARY SETTLEMENTS ON WIVES AND CHIL-DREN-IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE

In the case of John Sedgwick, assignee in bankruptey of James K. Place and James D. Sparkman, agi, James K. Place and others, reargaed in the United States District Court, the plaintiff claims that the voluntary settlement of Fifth-ave, property, made by James K. Place and his wife, should be set aside on the ground that it was made for the purpose of defrauding his credithat it was more for the purpose of defraiding his credi-tors. In a long decision in this case, Judge Blatchford holds that the plaintiff is not entitled to a decree, as prayed for, as respects such property, furniture and pro-ceeds. The decision continues: The plaintiff as assigned in balarupter of James K. Place, is rested by virtue of Section 1s of the Bankrupter act with all property convered by the bankrup in frand of his creditors. It was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1922 (Section agt. Wheaton, 8 Wheaton, 229), that a windstar estiment in favor of a wise control by impached by subsequent creditors merely because it was voluntary. In Hindes,

synthetic properties of the state of the arrival conferences which have been given to the statistics of transible the Courte of Sugiand and of this country would seem to have been influenced, to some extent, from an attempt to give a liberal application of the works of the state intended of its intent. So prevision can be influenced, to some extent, from an attempt to give a liberal application of the works of the state intended of its intent. So prevision can be decided and as a reliable to the circumstances under which that make a reliable transit of the intent consideration of the circumstances would not apply if such a conveyance be made by a port from all embades and which a conveyance to faster received before the form all embades and which are decreased to faster received before. But between these strems, numberly as Cases arise under facts and circumstances when must be migrately channels to ascertain their true character. To hold that a sectionest of a small amount by an individual in independent encourance, and which, it would not after the credit in the pathe would not after the credit in father than the continuary and safe transactions in society made in good faith, and which, at the time, ambiented the creditors to behave the ordinary and safe transactions in society made in good faith, and which, at the time, ambiented the creditors to the hazard of creditors; if the facts and creditors in society made in good faith, and which, at the time, ambiented the creditors to receive the register of creditors of the county and a fraud on further creditors at a voluntary consequence is made by an individual to the find of creditors, if the facts and creditors in the creditors are an administration of creditors and affect the most of the county and a fraud on further creditors at a voluntary when a purpose of committing a fraud on further creditors at a voluntary with a purpose of committing a fraud on further creditors at a voluntary set. These were the generally accepted the cannot of the grade and the cho

more with intent to densy, among of obtain his conducts and is, therefore, framinism and vail. It is advised that his fact of a coffining active remainful fromery enough to pay the 5022 fairs he over at the time of hashing the efficient, but not actually appropriately control of the single particle of the confidence of the confidence